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## A New Genus and Two New Species of Microlepidoptera from Japan (Gelechiidae)

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The species described below were included in material submitted by Dr. S. Issiki, Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai, Osaka, Japan. The new species, *Chelaria sapindivora*, adds another to the long list of Oriental species, and the new genus and species, *Paralida triannulata*, augments the rapidly growing list of Japanese microlepidoptera.

### PARALIDA, new genus

*Type of the genus: Paralida triannulata*, new species.

Head smooth; antenna simple, slightly thicker in male than in female, without pecten. Maxillary palpus short, not appressed to tongue. Labial palpus with very large, expanded tuft divided roughly into three parts; third segment erect, slightly roughened posteriorly with loose scales. Thorax smooth. Forewing long, narrow, apex produced, termen emarginate, 12 veins; 1b furcate; 2 and 3 remote, both arising well before end of cell; 4 from corner of cell; 5 distant from 6; 7 and 8 out of the stalk of 6, 6 to apex; 9, 10, 11 about equidistant, 11 from middle of cell. Hind wing without cubital pecten, termen convex, 8 veins; 2 remote from 3, 3 from before angle of cell; 3 and 4 separate, 4 from angle; 6 and 7 stalked; cross-vein between cell and vein 8 complete. Hind tibia heavily clothed with long hairlike scales. Abdomen not spined.

*Male genitalia*: Symmetrical; harpe simple. Uncus and gnathos well developed. Vinculum weak.

*Female genitalia*: Signum present. Ductus bursae membranous.

In Meyrick's key (*Genera Insectorum*, 1925, fasc. 184) *Paralida* runs to *Chelaria*. Meyrick's *Chelaria*, however, is composite and needs refinement. The produced apex and the absence of scale-tufts of the forewing of *Paralida* will distinguish it from anything now included in *Chelaria*.

This genus is similar to the Formosan *Phrixocrita* Meyrick but differs widely from it by the stalking of veins 6, 7, and 8 and the absence of scale-tufts of forewing; also by the greatly expanded tuft of the labial palpus. In addition, veins 2, 3, and 4 of the forewing of *Paralida* are widely separated.

#### *Paralida triannulata*, new species

Alar expanse, 22–24 mm.

Labial palpus buff; second segment with slight grayish suffusion outwardly in basal half. Antenna buff with three, conspicuous black annuli near distal end. Head, thorax and forewing buff shaded with olivaceous; head and thorax with an indistinct, narrow, median fuscous line; between bases of veins 10 and 11 a distinct brown spot followed by a yellowish streak in which are a few brownish scales at end of cell; between veins 8 and 9 a slender fuscous streak; cilia buff with some grayish suffusion. Hind wing grayish-fuscous; cilia buff with considerable grayish-fuscous suffusion anally. Legs buff, shaded with olivaceous; distal tarsi fuscous.

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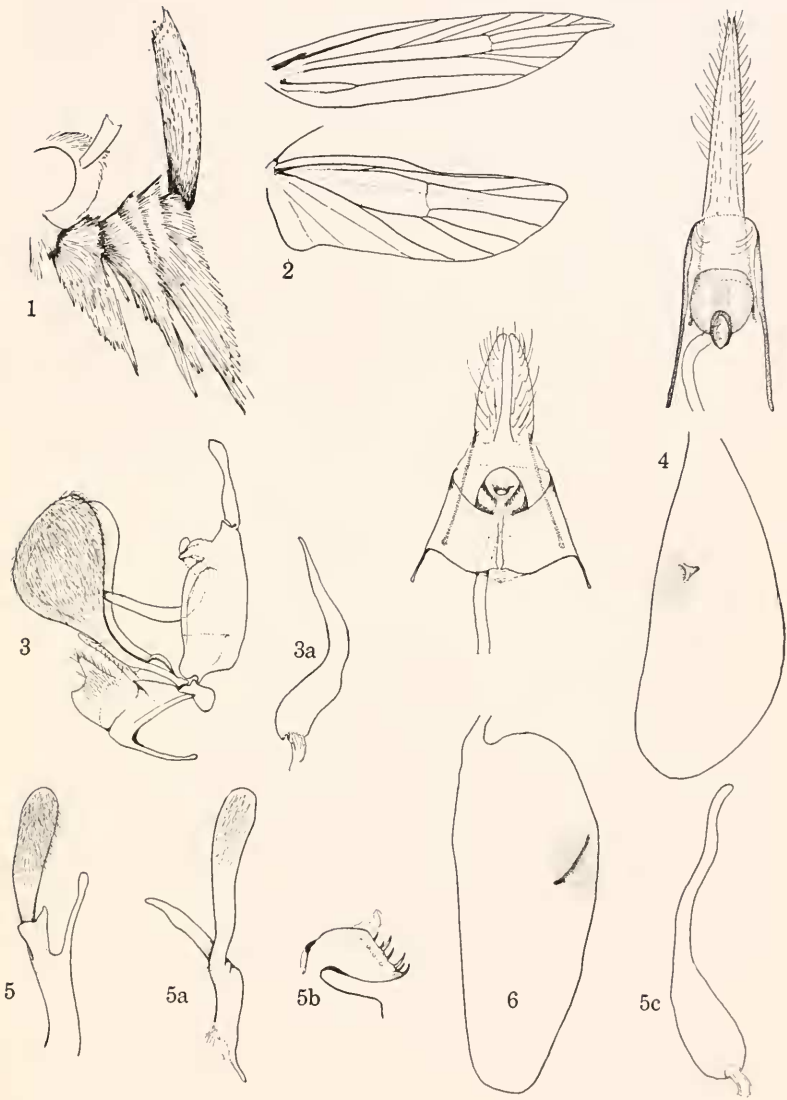
#### EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

FIGS. 1 to 4. *Paralida triannulata*, new species

- |                                     |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Labial palpus                    | 3a. Aedeagus                        |
| 2. Venation of right wings          | 4. Ventral view of female genitalia |
| 3. Lateral aspect of male genitalia | with part of ductus bursae          |
| with aedeagus removed.              | removed                             |

FIGS. 5 to 6. *Chelaria sapindivora*, new species

- |                             |                                     |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5. Left harpe               | 5c. Aedeagus                        |
| 5a. Right harpe             | 6. Ventral view of female genitalia |
| 5b. Lateral aspect of uncus | with part of ductus bursae          |
|                             | removed                             |



FIGS. 1-6.

*Male genitalia*: See figures (Slide No. 10612, type). Harpe greatly dilated distally. Gnathos a very strong hook, nearly as long as tegumen. Uncus nearly as long as vinculum, dilated distally; aedeagus curved, pointed.

*Female genitalia*: See figure (Slide No. 10613, paratype). Ostium elongate, oval. Signum a large thornlike process.

*Type*: U.S.N.M. No. 63586.

*Type locality*: Honsyû, Kinki, Ikeda (Em 16.ix.49) S. Issiki.

*Food plant*: *Melia azedarach* var. *japonica* (G. Don) Makino. (From larvae in longitudinal fold of leaves.)

*Remarks*: Described from the type male, one male and one female paratypes all with same data. Paratype ♀ in U.S.N.M., the paratype ♂ is in Dr. Issiki's collection.

I know of no other described gelechiid with which this striking species can be compared.

#### ***Chelaria sapindivora*, new species**

Alar expanse 13–17 mm.

Labial palpus sordid whitish; second segment suffused ochereous inwardly, tawny-olive outwardly with some cinereous at apex; third segment with four broad grayish-fuscous annuli, separated only by narrow lines of the ground color. Antenna grayish-fuscous annulated with dull tawny. Head, thorax and ground color of forewing grayish-fuscous, the scales tipped with cinereous; thorax with a few scattered tawny-olive scales; extreme costa of forewing tawny-olive except where ground color shows through; on costa, five raised tawny-olive scale tufts mixed with grayish-fuscous and cinereous; of the five tufts, that at basal fifth is large and conspicuous, that at middle moderate, and outer three inconspicuous, scarcely discernable in some specimens; near base of wing, in costal third, a small raised scale-tuft similar to the others; three tawny-olive blotches, one at basal fifth, one at middle of wing, and another in apical third, the latter with spot of ground color in center; cilia grayish-fuscous, tipped with cinereous. Hind wing fuscous, lighter

basally; cilia grayish-fuscous. Legs ochreous-white suffused and annulated with fuscous. Abdomen fuscous with a longitudinal, ochreous-white band ventrally.

*Male genitalia*: See figures (Slide No. 10614, type). The left harpe is divided into three elements, the right into two. At their bases the harpes are closely involved with elements of the anellus, so much so that they appear as one structure. Around the distal edge of the uncus is a row of sharp, short setae.

*Female genitalia*: See figures (Slide No. 10615, paratype). The large sclerotized area surrounding the ostium characterizes this species. Inception of ductus seminalis slightly posterior to bursa copulatrix.

*Type*: U.S.N.M. No. 63587.

*Type locality*: Honsyû, Kinki, Nisinomiya (Em. 16.vi.1949), S. Issiki.

*Food Plant*: *Sapindus mukurossi* Gaertn. (tieing leaves).

*Remarks*: Described from the type male, one male and two female paratypes as follows: Nara (♂, 18.vi.1956; ♀, 19.vi.1956): ♀, same data as type (14.vi.1949). One ♂ and one ♀ paratypes in U.S.N.M., and one ♂ paratype in Dr. Issiki's collection.

This species is very similar to *C. paroctas* Meyrick from Ceylon, but differs by the large, unbroken dark area before middle of forewing, the greater expanse of the tawny areas and the darker hind wing. The uncus of *paroctas* is clothed with numerous fine hair-like setae, while that of *sapindivora* has a marginal row of short, stout setae. The female of *paroctas* is not known, but the female of *petrinopis* Meyrick, from Osaka, Japan, appears to be closely related to *sapindivora*. The most conspicuous differences are the slender, membranous ductus bursae and broad, sclerotized area surrounding the ostium of *sapindivora* compared to the stout, partly sclerotized ductus bursae and narrowly sclerotized area surrounding the ostium of *petrinopis*.